GRAVES COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY

KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
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Data Current as of February 2006

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled	GU = Unrankable
G2 = Imperiled	G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)
G3 = Vulnerable	G#Q = Questionable taxonomy
G4 = Apparently secure	G#T# = Infraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G'
G5 = Secure	portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)
GH = Historic, possibly extinct	GNR = Unranked
GX = Presumed extinct	GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled	SU = Unrankable	Migratory species may have separate ranks for different
S2 = Imperiled	S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)	population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):
S3 = Vulnerable	S#Q = Questionable taxonomy	S#B = Rank of breeding population
S4 = Apparently secure	S#T# = Infraspecific taxa	S#N = Rank of non-breeding population
S5 = Secure	SNR = Unranked	S#M = Rank of transient population
SH = Historic, possibly extirpated	SNA = Not applicable	
SX = Presumed extirpated		

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to be extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Graves	Vascular Plants	*Carex hystericina*	Porcupine Sedge	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
SWAMPS, WET MEADOWS, SHORELINES; CALCAREOUS MARSHES (WEAKLEY 1998).										
Graves	Vascular Plants	*Carex seorsa*	Weak Stellate Sedge	S /	G4 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Alluvial and wet woods (Jones 2005).										
Graves	Vascular Plants	*Chelone obliqua var. speciosa*	Rose Turtlehead	S /	G4T3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
FLOODPLAIN FORESTS, SWAMPS AND SLOUGHS; ALSO ALLUVIAL WOODS (FERNALD 1970).										
Graves	Vascular Plants	*Gleditsia aquatica*	Water Locust	S /	G5 / S3?	1	0	0	0	0
RIVER SWAMPS AND SLOUGH MARGINS.										
Graves	Vascular Plants	*Hieracium longipilum*	Hairy Hawkweed	T /	G4G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
Dry prairies, open woods and fields, particularly on sandy soil (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).										
Graves	Vascular Plants	*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*	Floating Pennywort	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Mucky shores, ditches, sloughs,										
Graves	Vascular Plants	*Limnobium spongia*	American Frog's-bit	T /	G4 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Ponds, bayous, stagnant water.										
Graves	Vascular Plants	*Prenanthes crepidinea*	Nodding Rattlesnake-root	T /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
Calcareous forests and thickets usually in alluvial areas.										
Graves	Vascular Plants	*Ptilimnium capillaceum*	Mock Bishop's-weed	T /	G5 / S1S2	0	1	0	0	0
Marshes, wet meadows, open wetlands.										
Graves	Vascular Plants	*Rudbeckia subtomentosa*	Sweet Coneflower	E /	G5 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Prairies and low grounds such as open stream terrace woodlands.										
Graves	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma texasiensis*	Texas Lilliput	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
LOW GRADIENT STREAMS OR SLOUGHS WITH SOFT BOTTOMS (I.E., MUD OR SMALL SAND OR GRAVEL) AND ALSO RESERVOIRS (PARMALEE 1967, CUMMINGS AND MAYER 1992).										
Graves	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
INHABITS SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED RIVERS, USUALLY IN SHALLOW WATER ON A SAND/MUD/DETRITUS BOTTOM (PARMALEE 1967, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).										
Graves	Crustaceans	*Cambarellus puer*	Swamp Dwarf Crayfish	E /	G4G5 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
CYPRESS SWAMPS, STREAMS, AND LOWLANDS (DRAINED WETLANDS) ON THE MISSISSIPP ALLUVIAL PLAIN, USUALLY AMONG LIVING OR DEAD VEGETATION (PAGE 1985).										
Graves	Crustaceans	*Orconectes palmeri palmeri*	Gray-Speckled Crayfish	E /	G5T5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
SWIFT, DEBRIS-FILLED RIFFLES OVER MIXED SAND, MUD, AND GRAVEL BOTTOMS (BURR AND HOBBS 1984)										
Graves	Insects	*Amphiagrion saucium*	Eastern Red Damsel	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
SPRING-FED BOGS OR POND MARGINS, SOMETIMES WITH A DEEP PEAT LAYER ARE PREFERRED. ALSO FOUND WHERE SEEPS WITH A SCATTERING OF SPHAGNUM AND ALGAE RUN OVER SAND (WESTFALL AND MAY 1996).										
Graves	Insects	*Papaipema sp. 5*	Rare Cane Borer Moth	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Apparently more or less restricted to riparian cane bakes which are usually in a more or less wooded setting.										
Graves	Insects	*Satyrium favonius ontario*	Northern Hairstreak	S /	G4T4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
S. favonius is found in woods or edges with evergreen or deciduous oaks (Opler and Malikul 1992). Main habitat requirements are black jack oak (*Quercus marilandica*) and a nectar source such as farkleberry (*Vaccinium arboretum*) or dogbane (*Apocynum cannabium*) (L.D. Gibson pers comm).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Graves	Fishes	*Cyprinella camura*	Bluntface Shiner	E /	G5 / S1	11	0	0	0	0
CLEAR, SMALL, SAND OR GRAVEL-BOTTOMED STREAMS WITH LOGS OR OTHER COVER ON THE COASTAL PLAIN (BURR AND WARREN 1986). YOUNG MAY BE FOUND IN POOL MARGINS. ALSO COLLECTED FROM CLEAR, FLOWING SPRINGS THAT DISCHARGE INTO TERRAPIN CREEK.										
Graves	Fishes	*Erimyzon sucetta*	Lake Chubsucker	T /	G5 / S2	2	1	0	0	0
LOWLAND LENTIC HABITATS (WETLANDS AND FLOODPLAIN LAKES) WITH SUBMERGENT AND FLOATING VEGETATION (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).										
Graves	Fishes	*Etheostoma chienense*	Relict Darter	E / LE	G1 / S1	10	0	0	0	0
Headwaters and creeks in quiet to gently flowing pools, usually over gravel mixed with sand and under or near cover such as fallen tree branches, undercut banks, or overhanging riparian vegetation (Warren and Burr 1991, Warren et al. 1994).										
Graves	Fishes	*Etheostoma lynceum*	Brighteye Darter	E /	G5 / S1	5	0	0	0	0
Riffles with moderate current, shifting sand mixed with fine gravel, often associated with well undercut banks and organic material (Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). In winter, 0.3-0.6 m deep (pools) with moderate current and tree roots beneath undercut banks were inhabited (Bell and Timmons 1991).										
Graves	Fishes	*Etheostoma parvipinne*	Goldstripe Darter	E /	G4G5 / S1	5	3	0	0	0
Small coastal plain streams, springs, and wetlands of low to moderate gradient with sand and gravel bottoms and detritus, vegetation, and undercut banks (Burr and Mayden 1979, Kuehne and Barbour 1983, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Most common in Terrapin Creek Spring runs.										
Graves	Fishes	*Etheostoma pyrrhogaster*	Firebelly Darter	E / SOMC	G2G3 / S1	6	0	0	0	0
POOLS AND STREAM MARGINS OVER GRAVEL, SAND, AND ORGANIC DEBRIS IN SLOW TO MODERATE FLOW (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993). TREE ROOTS AND UNDERCUT BANKS ARE USED, AND ADULTS MAY INHABIT HEAVILY VEGETATED WETLANDS.										
Graves	Fishes	*Etheostoma swaini*	Gulf Darter	E /	G5 / S1	8	3	0	0	0
RIFFLES OF SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZE CREEKS OVER GRAVEL OR COARSE SAND CONTAINING STICKS, LOGS, AND UNDERCUT BANKS (BURR AND MAYDEN 1979, KUEHNE AND BARBOUR 1983, PAGE 1983, BURR AND WARREN 1986).										
Graves	Fishes	*Hybognathus hayi*	Cypress Minnow	E /	G5 / S1	1	2	0	1	0
Oxbow lakes and quiet water of low gradient streams on the Coastal Plain and Shawnee Hills. Usually over mud or sand bottoms, but occasionally associated with submerged aquatic vegetation or other cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Gilbert 1980, Burr et al. 1980). Needs wetlands adjacent to streams/lakes for reproduction/nursery areas (B.M. Burr, pers comm).										
Graves	Fishes	*Lampetra sp. 1*	Undescribed Terrapin Creek brook lamprey	E /	GNR / S1	8	0	0	0	0
Graves	Fishes	*Lepomis marginatus*	Dollar Sunfish	E /	G5 / S1	11	0	0	1	0
Inhabits relatively clean spring-fed swamps and lowland streams on the Gulf Coastal Plain (Burr and Mayden 1979, Walsh and Burr 1981, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Lives in areas with sand or clay overlain with silt and organic debris, often near aquatic vegetation, undercut banks, and overhanging plants.										
Graves	Fishes	*Lepomis miniatus*	Redspotted Sunfish	T /	G5 / S2	3	0	0	0	0
OCCURS IN WELL-VEGETATED SWAMPS, SLOUGHS, BOTTOMLAND LAKES, AND LOW GRADIENT STREAMS (BURR AND MAYDEN 1979, PFLIEGER 1975, SMITH 1979, BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).										
Graves	Fishes	*Moxostoma poecilurum*	Blacktail Redhorse	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
SANDY-BOTTOMED POOLS IN TERRAPIN CREEK, AND SAND AND GRAVEL RACEWAYS AND POOLS WITH LOGS AND DEBRIS PILES IN OBION RIVER (BURR AND WARREN 1986). ACCORDING TO ETNIER AND STARNES (1993), IT ALSO OCCURS IN LARGE RIVERS AND SOUTHERN RESERVOIRS.										
Graves	Fishes	*Notropis maculatus*	Taillight Shiner	T /	G5 / S2S3	1	1	0	0	0
Low gradient streams, oxbow lakes, and sloughs in and around cypress knees, marginal vegetation, and accumulations of sticks and detritus (Burr and Page 1975, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).										
Graves	Fishes	*Noturus hildebrandi*	Least Madtom	E /	G5 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
POOLS AND RIFFLES OF SMALL STREAMS TO LARGE RIVERS AMONG ACCUMULATED DEBRIS AND LOGS, ALONG UNDERCUT BANKS, AND IN BOTTOMS OF MIXED GRAVEL AND SAND (BURR AND MAYDEN 1979, TAYLOR 1969, MAYDEN AND WALSH 1984, BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).										

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Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Graves	Fishes	*Noturus phaeus*	Brown Madtom	E /	G4 / S1	4	0	0	0	0
RIFFLES AND RACEWAYS OVER MIXED GRAVEL AND SAND, AND IN ORGANIC DEBRIS PILES AND TREE ROOTS ALONG UNDERCUT BANKS (TAYLOR 1969; BURR AND MAYDEN 1979; BURR AND WARREN 1986; ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).										
Graves	Fishes	*Umbra limi*	Central Mudminnow	T /	G5 / S2S3	13	1	0	1	0
RESTRICTED TO DENSE BEDS OF SUBMERGENT AQUATIC VEGETATION OR ORGANIC DEBRIS PILES IN SPRING-FED WETLANDS, DITCHES, AND THE MARGINS OF LOWLAND LAKES OF THE COASTAL PLAIN (BURR AND WARREN 1986).										
Graves	Amphibians	*Eurycea guttolineata*	Three-lined Salamander	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Wooded floodplains with springs and seeps. Adults are captured under debris or in crayfish burrows.										
Graves	Amphibians	*Hyla avivoca*	Bird-voiced Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
IN KENTUCKY, THE SPECIES APPEARS TO BE RESTRICTED TO FLOODPLAIN WETLANDS, ESPECIALLY THOSE DOMINATED BY BALD CYPRESS, WATER TUPELO, GREEN ASH, AND BUTTONBUSH.										
Graves	Amphibians	*Hyla cinerea*	Green Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
FLOODPLAIN WETLANDS, PARTICULARLY THOSE DOMINATED BY BUTTONBUSH AND HERBACEOUS EMERGENT VEGETATION.										
Graves	Amphibians	*Rana areolata circulosa*	Northern Crawfish Frog	S /	G4T4 / S3	7	1	0	0	0
BREEDS IN PONDS IN FARMLAND AND EDGE. REMAINS UNDERGROUND THROUGHOUT MOST OF THE YEAR, USING CRAYFISH BURROWS IN MOIST GRASSLANDS AND MEADOWS.										
Graves	Reptiles	*Clonophis kirtlandii*	Kirtland's Snake	T / SOMC	G2 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Moist meadows, edges, and open woods; Probably occurred formerly in prairie situations. Spends much of the year underground, using crayfish burrows. Can be found under logs, debris. Many recent records have been made in marginal habitat of suburban and urban areas where populations apparently persist in small tracts and corridors of grassy habitat, many times along small stream or ditch drainages.										
Graves	Reptiles	*Farancia abacura reinwardtii*	Western Mud Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
Wooded swamps, sloughs.										
Graves	Reptiles	*Thamnophis proximus proximus*	Western Ribbon Snake	T /	G5T5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
THIS SPECIES IS RARELY SEEN FAR FROM WATER, AND IT MOST OFTEN INHABITS THE MARGINS AND SHRUB LAYERS OF FLOODPLAIN SLOUGHS, SWAMPS, AND MARSHES. MAY ALSO OCCUR IN MANMADE HABITAT SUCH AS DITCHES THROUGH OR NEAR SUITABLE NATURAL HABITAT.										
Graves	Reptiles	*Thamnophis sauritus sauritus*	Eastern Ribbon Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Variety of semi-open habitats, generally in weedy or brushy growth along the margins of sloughs, marshes and other aquatic habitats.										
Graves	Breeding Birds	*Aimophila aestivalis*	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	1	0
OPEN PINE WOODS WITH SCATTERED BUSHES OR UNDERSTORY, BRUSHY OR OVERGROWN HILLSIDES, OVERGROWN FIELDS WITH THICKETS AND BRAMBLES, GRASSY ORCHARDS.										
Graves	Breeding Birds	*Ardea alba*	Great Egret	E /	G5 / S1B	0	0	1	0	0
MARSHES, SWAMPY WOODS, TIDAL ESTUARIES, LAGOONS, MANGROVES, ALONG STREAM, LAKES, AND PONDS.										
Graves	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
OPEN AND PARTLY OPEN COUNTRY IN A WIDE VARIETY OF SITUATIONS, OFTEN AROUND HUMAN HABITATION (B83COM01NA). IN NORTHERN WINTER OFTEN ROOSTS IN DENSE CONIFERS; ALSO ROOSTS IN NEST BOXES IF AVAILABLE (A85MAR01NA).										
Graves	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
THE EVENING BAT IS A COLONIAL SPECIES THAT ROOSTS IN TREES AND HOUSES. IT APPARENTLY MIGRATES SOUTHWARD IN WINTER.										